IN THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend paragraph [0005] to correctly refer to PCT Publication No WO 99/15116, and to include the current status of U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/644,277.

[0005] One alternative to conventional contraceptive measures is to transcervically introduce a resilient coil into a fallopian tube to inhibit conception. Devices, systems and methods for such a contraceptive approach have been described in various patents and patent applications assigned to the present assignee. For example, PCT Publication ~~Patent Application~~ No. WO 99/15116 and U.S. patent application Ser. No. 09/644,277 issued as U.S. Patent Application No. 6,763,833, the full disclosures of which are incorporated herein by reference, describe devices which are transcervically inserted into an ostium of a fallopian tube (a "tubal ostium") and mechanically anchored within the fallopian tube. The devices described in these applications may promote a tissue ingrowth network to provide long term conception and/or permanent sterilization without the need for surgical procedures, and should avoid the risks of increased bleeding, pain, and infection associated with intrauterine devices.

Please amend paragraph [0016] to replace the trade name Teflon® with the chemical composition.

[0016] Just as the coil may comprise any suitable material, so to may other layers or sections of the catheter be made of any suitable material. For example, in one embodiment an inner layer of the distal portion comprises polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) ~~Teflon®~~, and an outer layer comprises a polyurethane material. In some embodiments, the proximal portion of the catheter comprises a one-lumen tubular member of a material such as a polyether block amide. In many embodiments, the outer layer of the distal portion may include several different materials, the materials varying along the length of the distal portion to confer different flexibility (or stiffness) to different portions of the distal portion. In one embodiment, the outer layer of the distal portion comprises one or more types and/or thicknesses of a polyurethane material, such as Carbothane. Polyurethanes of different durometer readings may be used and/or different amounts or various numbers of layers of polyurethane(s) may be used to provide variable flexibility/stiffness along the distal portion. Alternatively, any other suitable materials and combinations may be used for

making any layers or segments of the catheter. Typically, material(s) will be used for the distal portion of the catheter to give the distal portion increasing flexibility towards the distal end. There is no requirement, however, that multiple layers or multiple segments be used. Furthermore, the coil may be positioned in any suitable location or configuration, such as on an outer or inner surface of the distal portion, within any layer, between any two layers, or the like.

Please amend paragraph [0048] to replace the trade name Teflon® with the chemical composition.

[0048] In the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, distal portion D includes inner layer 46, which defines lumen 44 within the distal portion D. Inner layer 46 may be made of any suitable material, such as but not limited to a friction-resistant material such as polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) ~~Teflon®~~, etched PTFE, a fluoropolymer, or the like. Outer layer 60 may also be fabricated from any material or combination of materials. In some embodiments, outer layer is made of one or more polyurethane materials. For example, a polyurethane such as Carbothane may be used. In one embodiment, a first polyurethane having a more flexible durometer rating (e.g., 73A) is used to make distal segment 50, a second polyurethane having a less flexible (stiffer) durometer rating (e.g., 55D) is used to make middle segment 52, and two layers of the less flexible polyurethane are used to make proximal segment 54. Of course, many other suitable materials and configurations are possible and are contemplated by the present invention. Generally, outer layer 60 is configured such that distal portion D is more flexible towards the distal end and stiffer towards the proximal end, thus enhancing both maneuverability and pushability. Again, many other possible configurations may be used, such as different materials for inner layer 46, a coil 48 with different tension towards the distal end, one continuous outer layer 60 of varying thickness and/or the like.

Please amend paragraph [0044] to correctly indicate that the reference character for the coil is 48.

[0044] With reference now to FIG. 4, a coil catheter 40 for intrafallopian delivery of contraceptive devices suitably includes a proximal portion P and a distal portion D. In some embodiments, proximal portion P comprises a proximal catheter body 42, which is generally elongate and tubular, defining a lumen 44 and (optionally) having a marker 56 at or near its distal

end to enable a user to more easily visualize the area where proximal portion P joins distal portion D. Distal portion D suitably includes a coil 48 [[50]], or multiple coils, and one or more other layers within and/or around coil 48 [[50]] and surrounding lumen 44. In the embodiment shown, an inner layer 46 is disposed within coil 48, and an outer layer 60 is disposed over coil 48. Outer layer 60, in turn, includes a proximal segment 54, a middle segment 52 and a distal segment 50. Although the following discussion focuses on the embodiment shown in FIG. 4, many other suitable configurations for coil catheter 40 are contemplated within the scope of the invention. For example, different combinations of materials, various placements of coil 48 and other features, alternative layering or segmenting of materials and the like may be used to achieve the desired effect without departing from the scope of the invention.